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ACROSPERMUM RAVENELII, B. & C.—Having recently received from Mr. B. T. Galloway good specimens of this species on dead leaves of *Cercis Canadensis*, collected in Boone county, Mo., June, 1887, we can add to the brief description on p. 5 of the current volume the following notes and measurements:

Perithecia clavate-cylindrical, cinereous black, of fibrous texture, contracted a little above the base and rather obtuse at the apex, 300—350 μ high and 70—80 μ thick; asci about 200 x 3 μ , containing eight filiform, continuous, yellowish hyaline sporidia nearly as long as the asci. Quite different from *A. foliicolum*, B. & C., which has longer, liver-colored or chestnut-colored perithecia.

NECTRIA RUBEFACIENS, E. & E., n. s.—Parasitic on thallus of some lichen on various dead limbs lying on the ground. Newfield, N. J. Perithecia globose, 80 μ in diameter, smooth, or roughened with scattered, rudimentary, granular-like hairs, subastomous, of fine cellular texture, pallid at first, becoming orange-red; asci broad clavate, 35—40 x 10—12 μ , without paraphyses; sporidia irregularly crowded, oblong-cylindrical, hyaline, uniseptate and constricted at the septum, distinctly curved, 14—18 x 2½—3 μ . The thallus of the lichen (*Parmelia tiliacea* [?]) turns dull red (bright red inside). The perithecia are scattered and superficial. This species has been observed now for the past eight years and seems to be quite distinct from any other lichenicolous species

NEW SPECIES OF FUNGI FROM VARIOUS LOCALITIES.

BY J. B. ELLIS AND B. M. EVERHART.

DIATRYPELLA PUSTULATA, E. & E.—On dead twig of *Lonicera* (Cult.) Newfield, N. J., May, 1887. Stromata tuberculiform-pustulate, gregarious, white inside, sometimes confluent, but mostly standing singly, closely covered by the blackened epidermis, which is not ruptured but merely pierced by the short, stout, cylindrical ostiola, which are mostly about four-stellate cleft at the tips; perithecia few in a stroma (1—4), quite often only one, globose, ½—¾ millim. in diameter, asci rounded above, contracted below into a slender base; sporidia allantoid, yellowish-hyaline, 5—8 x 1½ μ . The part of the branch occupied by the fungus is deeply penetrated by a black, circumscribing line. This is certainly closely allied to *D. Tocciana*, DeNot., which also has the stroma closely covered by the epidermis and which this also resembles in other respects, but differs from that species and its allies in its prominent ostiola, which, when fully developed, are one fifth to one third millim. high. The bases of the perithecia penetrate the wood, but when the bark becomes loosened they remain attached to it and fall away with it, leaving the surface of the wood pitted with cup-shaped cavities.

SPHÆRIA (AMPHISPHERIA) ORONOENSIS, E. & E.—Perithecia scattered, subcarbonaceous, black, roughish, subsuperficial, the base only slightly sunk in the wood, small (about one sixth millim.), globose or slightly depressed-globose; ostiolum papilliform; asci linear, $75 \times 5 \mu$ (spore-bearing part about 50μ long), surrounded with abundant paraphyses; sporidia uniseriate, oblong elliptic, brown, uniseptate, but not constricted, $6-8 \times 2\frac{1}{2}-3 \mu$, cells equal or the lower one a little narrower. On rotten wood. Orono, Maine, November, 1886. Prof. F. L. Harvey, No. 57. Apparently near *Sphæria sardoa*, DeNot.

LASIOSPHÆRIA SUBVELUTINA, E. & E.—On rotten magnolia wood. Newfield, June 26, 1887. Perithecia superficial, black, conico-hemispherical, $150-200 \mu$ in diameter, sparingly clothed with spreading, straight, sparingly septate, rather obtuse, black hairs, subdiaphanous above, $100-150 \times 4-5 \mu$; asci clavate-cylindrical, about $150 \times 12 \mu$, without paraphyses; sporidia fusoid, hyaline, biseriate, slightly curved, ends rather obtuse, granular, becoming 3—5-septate, $22-30 \times 4-4\frac{1}{2} \mu$. Closely allied to *S. atrobarba*, C. & E., but hairs of perithecia longer and of equal diameter throughout and sporidia fusoid and hyaline. The surface of the wood itself, in both these species, is thinly clothed with hairs similar to those growing on the perithecia. The sporidia are much like those of *S. atriella*, C. & E., but that species has larger, subdepressed perithecia without hairs of any kind.

LEPTOSPHÆRIA ANOMALA, E. & E.—On dead herbaceous stems. Scofield, Utah, June, 1887. S. J. Harkness. Perithecia gregarious, membranaceous and of rather coarse, cellular structure, about one third millim., black, smooth, subspherical, at length slightly collapsing above, at first covered by the epidermis, finally erumpent; asci oblong-cylindrical, about $100 \times 20 \mu$, sessile, with evanescent, filiform paraphyses; sporidia biseriate, broad, oblong-fusoid, one septate, inæquilateral and slightly curved, pale, straw yellow, constricted at the septum, $30-35 \times 10-12 \mu$, ends obtuse. This has all the essential characters of *Leptosphaeria* except the one-septate sporidia. On the same stems is found the following, which is apparently its conidial stage and may indicate a relationship with the *Hypocreaceæ*.

CYLINDROCOLLA DIFFLUENS, E. & E.—On dead herbaceous stems. Scofield, Utah, June, 1887. S. J. Harkness. Sporodochia flesh-colored (orange when dry), appressed, marginless, appearing to the naked eye as mere orange-colored blotches about one millim. in diameter, at first subtuberculose; conidia oblong or cylindrical, varying in length from $4-12 \mu$ and about $1\frac{1}{2} \mu$ wide, hyaline and continuous, concatenate, the chains of conidia branching in a tree-like manner and separating entirely quite to the base, without any distinct sporophores, as in *C. Urticæ*, which this in other respects much resembles.

OPHIOPOLUS HAMASPORUS, E. & E.—On fallen leaves of *Quercus tinctoria* (?). Manhattan, Ks., July, 1887. W. T. Swingle. Perithecia scattered, globose, membranaceous-carbonaceous, $\frac{1}{4}-\frac{1}{2}$ millim. in diameter, black, buried in the substance of the leaf except the convex-flattened

apex, leaf sometimes blackened around the perithecia, indicating the presence of an imperfect stroma; asci $70 \times 8-10 \mu$ narrowed above but obtuse; paraphyses (?); sporidia eight in an ascus, filiform, multinucleate, yellowish-hyaline, $30-35 \times 1\frac{1}{2} \mu$, narrowed to a point below and about one third of the lower part bent almost to a right angle or even curved into a hook (*i. e.*, after the sporidia have escaped from the asci). The general aspect is that of *Didymospheria cupula*, Ell., only the perithecia are not collapsed. The ostiolum is indistinctly papillæform.

LOPHOSTOMA (LOPHIOTREMA) ÆQUIVOCUM, E. & E.—On decorticated wood of some deciduous tree. British Columbia, May, 1887. Prof. John Macoun. Perithecia gregarious, erumpent-superficial, black, nearly smooth, depressed-conic or subglobose, about one third millim. in diameter; ostiolum subconic, slightly compressed; asci subcylindrical, about $80 \times 5 \mu$, narrowed below into a short, stipitate base; paraphyses filiform; sporidia one-seriate, oblong-fusoid, subobtuse, yellowish-hyaline, three-septate and constricted at the middle septum, sometimes also at the other two, $12-14 \times 3-3\frac{1}{2} \mu$. The ostiolum varies considerably, being sometimes distinctly compressed, sometimes regularly conical and occasionally imperfectly radiately three-cleft.

SORDARIA LUTEA, E. & E.—On rotten wood (Maple and Kalmia) in swampy woods. Newfield, N. J., November, 1879, and August, 1887. Perithecia gregarious, one half millim. in diameter, membranaceous, conic-globose, covered, except the papillose-conic, black ostiolum, with a dense, light yellow tomentum composed of branching, slightly roughened hairs; asci lanceolate, rounded and perforated at the apex, $190-130 \times 15 \mu$; sporidia at first vermiform and greenish-yellow, finally almond-shaped and opaque, with a cylindrical, curved appendage $30-35 \times 4 \mu$ attached to its base. Very rarely in the young sporidium there is also a short, slender appendage at the apex. The asci are very evanescent. The yellow coat also turns black at maturity. A closely allied species, with sporidia $22-25 \times 12-15 \mu$, has been met with on dead herbaceous stems, but we have not sufficient material to give a full description.

(To be continued.)

MELANCONIS DASYCARPA, E. & K.

JOURN. MYCOL., II, p. 3. I strongly suspect that this species is not distinct from *M. Everhartii*, Ell. The only real distinctive character is the appendiculate sporidia in the first named species. When *M. Everhartii* was published, it was supposed to have sporidia without appendages, but a re-examination of the few original specimens still in my possession shows that the sporidia are at first appendiculate, but the appendages are soon absorbed. This is also the case with *M. dasycarpa*. The West Chester specimens (N. A. F., 1565) were well matured, so that the appendages were overlooked. If my observations are now correct, *M. dasycarpa*, E. & K., is only a synonym of *M. Everhartii*, Ell. The correctness of this may be verified or refuted by an examination of the specimens in N. A. F., Nos. 1561 and 1565.

J. B. E.